

This photo probably gives you an inkling of how Myshkin, Moscow Dynamo net-minder, left it through the match against Moscow Spartak. The latter won, 7-8. This victory means that Spartak is now almost equal in points to the Central Army Club.

Photo by Andrei Golovnov

Biathlon spectacular has begun

Over 20 countries will participate in the senior and junior world biathlon championships beginning at Raubich outside Minsk, Byelorussia, on February 9.

Viktor Mamalov, the 1967 world title holder and Olympic relay winner, and now the new head coach for the USSR side, thinks it will be a very close encounter. The strong favorites are the GDR, led by the Olympic champion Frank Ullrich, 24, who holds nine gold medals from world championships. He also did extra well at recent World Cup stages in Switzerland, Italy and the FRG.

Still, competition is expected from Norway, Finland, as well as from FRG top biathletes Fritz Fischer and Peter Angeier and Frenchman Yvon Mougell,

who finished third in last year's 20 km event.

Our team is a mixture of experience and youth, Mamalov emphasized. Its leaders are the twice Lake Placid gold medalist Anatoly Alyshyev, Leningrad, and the Olympic relay winners Vladimir Barnashov, Omsk, and Vladimir Alkin, Perm.

The championship will wind up on February 14.

AMERICANS LOSE MATCH IN UKRAINE

In the Ukrainian midget city of Donetsk, Soviet boxers won, 5-4, in the third and final match between Soviet and American teams.

MOTOR RACING

The annual international "Russian Winter" rally, the first of the seven stages involved in the Friendship Cup competition among the socialist countries, will set out on February 13 from the Moscow Hippodrome. Following the speed races held at the Hippodrome and the Tushino airfield the next stage will be on country and woodland roads in the Moscow and Yaroslavl regions. The addition of element of risk included in the rally is the fact that the sports cars are prohibited from using anti-skid devices or spikes.

Top races from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia are expected to take part. The USSR are using these runs to nominate their ultimate national side.

Vladimir DANILCHEV, Master of Sport, USSR team coach

Europe's top dancing pairs: Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Great Britain, (center), Natalya Bestemeyanova and Andrei Bukin, USSR, second place, and Irina Moiseyeva and Andrei Minenkov, also USSR, third place.

Photo AP-TASS

Stenmark gets his way

Celebrated Ingemar Stenmark took the last of the eight golds at the Alpine skiing world championships at Schladming, Austria, dashing to dazzling style the special slalom prescriptions still course with dizzying turns in

MOSCOW OLYMPICS IS A MODEL

At a recent Los Angeles session of the IOC Executive Board which reviewed preparation for the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, TASS correspondents had the opportunity to meet Peter Ueberroth, President of the 1984 Olympic Games Organizing Committee.

On the Olympic Charter states that the goal of the Olympic movement is to educate young people through sport in the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship, promoting peace and universal dissemination of Olympic principles for building up goodwill among peoples. What is your committee doing to put these ideals into practice?

A: We will try to organize not only one thing: a competition for sportsmen around the world. We are no political organization, we are concerned only with sport. We will try to well organize the Games, which were so wonderfully staged in Moscow. Quite possibly, they were the best Games in history.

Q: Are you using the experience of the past Olympics, notably in Moscow, and in what areas?

A: Yes, we are. The Moscow Games were perfectly organized and we won't be able to hold our Games as well in many respects. Still the Moscow Olympics is a model for many organizing committees, ours included.

...min 48.40 sec. Significantly enough, half of the field failed to make it home. Seventh-placed Bojan Krizal, Yugoslavia, came second in 1.18.50, his second silver championship's award. The best Soviet finisher Vladimir Anisimov was tenth in 1.52.60.

Austrian Hanni Weirather won the men's downhill clocking 1.55.10, the only top award for Austria, which was reason enough for the Austrian press to

proclaim only something about national mourning. The championship proved a spectacular triumph for Stenmark's Erik Hess, 19, who also the slalom gold to be awarded in the giant slalom combination.

The men's combination was captured by Michel Von 2 from France.

One feature of the event is the success for Canada and the USA, who amassed two gold and several silver awards—42 years ago they failed to win even a single medal.

Doris BUKHOVSKY



TOUGH LUCK IN SEMIFINALS

The Soviet tennis players lost, 0-3, to the FRG national team in the semifinal match of the European winter team championship or the Royal Cup series, held in the West German city of Dusseldorf.

This means that the FRG team will meet the winners of the Sweden-Czechoslovakia match in the final.

It does not upset us that the Russians have won all three series — they have been so excellent training session for us in view of the August world wrestling championship due to Canada. I said Steve Ivanov, member of the Bureau of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation and head of the American two wrestling team which recently visited the USSR.

Photo by Sergei Prokhorov

Back home without gold

The 74th European figure skating championship which took place at the Chateaugue skating rink, in Lyons, ended with a skating extravaganza. It is pleasant to be able to report that the Soviet skaters walked away with most of the applause. In this event, their first class performance here somewhat mitigated their overall disappointing results: for the first time in 18 championships they have returned home minus the gold awards.

Yelena Volkovtsova, 18, from Moscow, did her utmost and won the third place all-around in the women's singles after a three-year absence. She gave way only to Claudia Kristofers-Binder, the current champion, and to second-placed Katharina Witt, GDR.

Our dancing pairs were in that fact, winning all places from the second to fourth. In this event one other conversation and both speed skaters and journalists were at predicting victory to Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean from Great Britain. This was the second European championship in a row won by the British pair. The silver went to Natalya Bestemeyanova and Andrei Bukin, winners of the national title, and the "Molodtsovo" sponsored international tournament.

The bronze medals went to last year's winners Igor Bobkov and by the figure skating pair of Irina Vorobeyeva and Vladimir Lisovsky are naturally a bit back.

By air — from Moscow

Destination Venus

The Soviet Venera-13 and Venera-14 probes are nearing their destination. On February 10 the first craft was 7,700,000 kilometers from Venus, and the latter, 8,500,000 kilometers from the target. They are scheduled to reach the vicinity of the planet on March 1 and 5 respectively. The complex systems aboard the probes process the emergency and reproduction of charged

particle flows of solar and galactic origin, and determine the structure of the interplanetary magnetic field.

The probes are carrying Soviet and French designed instruments registering space and solar bursts of gamma radiation. Over 20 such phenomena have been recorded so far, ten of them registered simultaneously by the two probes.

INFORMATION

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Soviet proposals at Geneva

Moscow (TASS). Seeking to give a much-needed impetus to the negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the USSR has suggested that all efforts now be concentrated on producing, over a short period of time, a joint document to define the following fundamental points of a future agreement:

— In keeping with the principle of parity and equal security, the agreement should apply to and cover all nuclear medium-range weapons which can be fired within a combat range of 1,000 and more km and deployed in Europe and in adjoining waters, or intended for use in Europe;

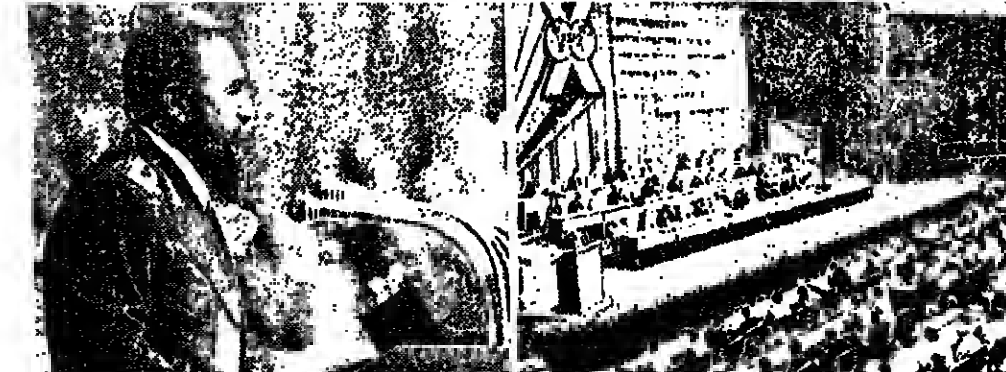
— In order to achieve maximum reduction in the levels of the above weapons both on the part of NATO and of the Soviet Union, the agreement must envisage a reduction in their present numbers of about one thousand to 300 each by the end of 1990, with the establishment of an intermediate level of 600 units on each side by the end of 1985;

— Both sides will have the right to decide which weapons they will reduce or, within the agreed numbers of their discretion, replace or modernize, the types to be specified additionally;

— Destruction would be the main method used for reducing the numbers of medium-range missiles; this does not exclude the possibility that some of them be withdrawn beyond the mutually agreed borders;

— Provisions are to be drawn up to provide adequate control over the implementation by both sides of their commitments under the agreement;

(Continued on page 3)



Fidel Castro speaks at the opening ceremony of the 10th WFTU Congress. The congress hall.

FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

Havana. Delegates from more than 350 national and international trade union centers, representing 250 million working people from all over the world, have gathered together in the Cuban capital for the 10th World Trade Union Congress. The message of greetings sent to the congress by Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that "the most important

task of trade unions is to protect the rights of human beings. The most important of these is the right to live in peace." This approach met with a highly positive response from many delegates.

To safeguard the interests of the working people and of all nations in the present conditions amounts to defending their right

to life, work, bread and to a decent existence. Fidel Castro said in his address. The present moment knows no more urgent or demanding task than the fight for peace and the preservation of mankind from a nuclear holocaust, the greatest threat to the inalienable right to development.

(Continued on page 2)

Karpov gets his eighth Oscar

Thirteen world chess illust. Anatoly Karpov has captured another Oscar, the coveted prize for the player of the year awarded by the International Association of Chess Press.

Karpov got his first Oscar back in 1973, and now has eight such trophies under his belt. This year the Barcelona-based association received suggestions from 116 sports writers in 37 countries. Karpov polled 1,253 points, with Holland's Jan Timman trailing him with 1,117.

Ex-world champion Mikhail Tal picked up 922 points, and Garry Kasparov, also of the USSR, 740. Another two Soviet Grandmasters who made the top ten, Vitaly Tashkovsky and Alexander Beliavsky, came seventh and ninth with 432 and 394 points respectively.

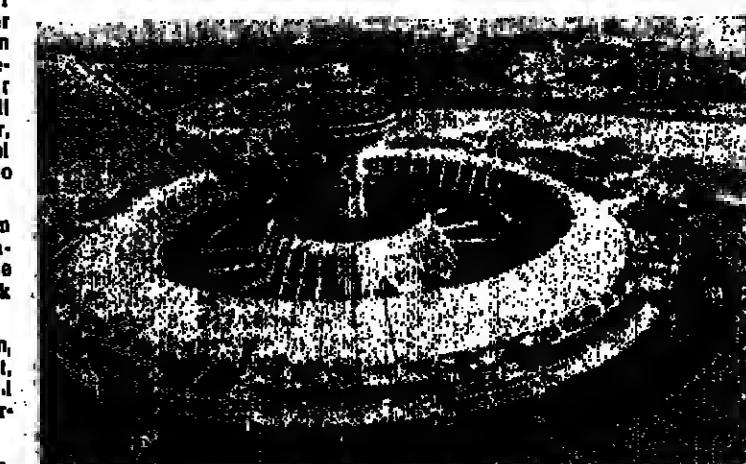
The award is a silver statuette of a woman with an umbrella, the emblem of Barcelona.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE NEW PORK FACTORY, NAMED "BERGEL" AND SITUATED NEAR TASHKENT, WILL ANNUALLY PRODUCE 6,000 TONNES OF PORK. Six centres have been established in Uzbekistan and although the number is rapidly increasing they contain at the moment 530,000 pigs.

● EVERYTHING ONE CAN FIND IN THE CARPATHIANS CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE GIFTS OF NATURE SHOP IN UZHGOROD. The shop has been opened recently and offers game, mountain honey, dried and preserved mushrooms, fruit jellies, juice and jam. Souvenirs are also on sale.

NEW AIR TERMINAL FOR YEREVAN



In building the airport specialists from Armenia, Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Riga, Tallinn and other cities joined efforts with firms from Hungary, Poland, France, West Germany and Switzerland. Mikhail Timofeyev, USSR Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation, said the latest technology incorporated into the terminal will considerably expand Armenia's domestic and international air service.

Alexander BUTSKIN



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world, reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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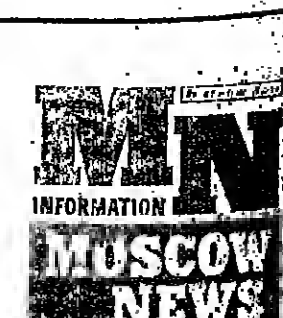
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Reports from El Salvador indicate that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front units are keeping up the scale of combat operations against the junta troops.

Telephone: UPI-TASS

Yassir Arafat: MOUNTING THREAT TO LEBANON

Beirut, PLO leader Y. Arafat gave a warning concerning Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Reports alleging that Israel has ceased its large-scale plans to act against Lebanon, he told a regional conference of the integrated alliance of the Palestinian students, to purely propaganda. The situation in the south of Lebanon, he claimed, is still extremely volatile, and the Israeli military preparations in the region captured by Haddad separatists

reveal the real existence of threats from Tel Aviv. Statements by American officials support the fact and prove that Israel has made no attempt to abandon its plans to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese nationalist patriotic forces in the south of the country. Israel has only made minor changes in the timing and direction of the aggression, and regarding the tactics involved in the campaign.

BRITISH SCIENTIST WARNS OF THE CHEMICAL WARFARE DANGERS

London. The programme for the large-scale production of new chemical agents and the US administration's intention to set aside \$10 million dollars for this purpose in 1983 will result in a massive escalation in the manufacture of advanced types of mass destruction weapons, states Professor Steven Rose, a prominent British scientist. Speaking at a parliamentary press conference, he noted that the use of such weapons may set off irreversible biochemical changes which will endanger life on earth.

A pamphlet, "The threat of nuclear chemical weapons" presented to the press conference, claims that the new binary chemical weapons are classified as offensive weapons and that they have been designed for use in Europe. Washington which has already indicated it is prepared to wage a limited nuclear war in Europe will not resist from using chemical agents in such a war, stresses the pamphlet.

It also points out that the Soviet Union neither produces nor stockpiles chemical weapons.

FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

(Continued from page 1)

problems, from the efforts of nations and working people to achieve more just and equitable living conditions.

For us working people the fight for peace has two dimensions, said Ibrahim Zakaria, Acting Secretary-General of the World Federation of Trade Unions. We are fighting for peace because along with all other sections of society we are loath to die in a nuclear catastrophe. We also stand for peace because preparations for war and the arms race are depriving us of our daily bread. The fight for peace and disarmament goes hand in hand with our fight

against the ever growing capitalist crisis.

Alexei Shibaev, head of the Soviet delegation and Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions pointed out that the working people and their trade unions represent a real force which is both able and must speak out forcibly against the war menace.

We support, he said, the WFTU drive towards unity in the world trade union movement. Our congress provides yet additional testimony of the working people's resolve to see the elements of trust and cooperation achieved by the trade unions lead into the 80s despite the complex current situation.



Good for you, you sure are growing fast.

Drawing by N. Shcherbakov

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PLAYS BALL WITH USA

Tokyo. The Japanese government will supply the USA with up-to-date military technologies, including those for the aircraft, electronics and laser industries, "Mainichi" reports.

Following the election of the Reagan administration the Pentagon markedly increased its pressure on Japan demanding access to the latest Japanese scientific and technological achievements of military significance. After the demand was reviewed by a special commis-

sion comprised of representatives from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the National Defence Agency, the cabinet of Z. Suzuki decided to meet American claims halfway.

Japanese monopolies are further possibilities offered by this sale, as they overtly push for greater bilateral military cooperation and a lift of the export bans on Japanese weapons and military technology.

Main prop of apartheid

New York. The USA acts in the UN as the prime ally of the apartheid regime, shielding it from effective sanctions by the community of nations. This was strikingly apparent by the position taken by various states in the vote on resolutions condemning apartheid at the 36th UN General Assembly Session, stresses a report by the working

group of a UN Special Committee Against Apartheid. The report loudly denounced the position of the USA and some of its closest allies. Significantly, the USA voted against 12 out of 16 resolutions concerning apartheid. Britain, against nine and the FRG, against eight. In some cases the USA found itself the only nation opposed to proposed resolutions.

Michael Foot: we'll revise policy

London. If returned to power, the Labour government would undertake a radical revision of Britain's current military policy, said Labour leader, Michael Foot, in an interview with the "Tribune" weekly.

The Labour Party advocates the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe, he stressed. The implementation of the Trident programme, which envisages refurbishing British nuclear submarines with new American ballistic missiles, will be immediately limited and any plans for the deployment in Britain of American cruise missiles will be scrapped.

Foot further pointed out that once in power his party would work consistently to ban all American military bases from British soil.

FACTS and EVENTS

① Holland is opposed to the deployment of chemical weapons on its territory and to their use by the armed forces. Defence Minister H. van Mierlo told parliament during a discussion of budgets for the defence and foreign ministries.

② The Israeli supreme court has justified the illegal seizure by the military occupiers of land belonging to 16 Arab families in the village of Terkuma, on the West Bank of Jordan.

③ Over 200,000 people in France have signed the "Paris Appeal" calling for peace, détente and disarmament.

④ According to the West German Association of Trade and Industry, the volume of trade between the FRG and China in 1981 reached a record level of about 4,000 million DM.

⑤ Recent reports that American car sales are at their lowest level for the past 10 years. Last January, the five largest American car manufacturers sold 15.3 per cent fewer cars on the domestic market than in the previous months.

⑥ The recent floods in Madagascar cost the country 250,000,000 dollars. It was disclosed by the republic's President D. Ratsiraka, with the central areas being the hardest hit.

⑦ According to data recently published in Tokyo, foreign investment by Japanese companies in 1981 amounted to 41,000 million dollars, an eightfold increase on 1973 totals. About 8,000 of their affiliates and branches now operate abroad.

AMERICA STEPS UP TROOPS IN WEST GERMANY

Boon. The Bundestag defence commission, assembled to follow the US administration's plan, concluding an agreement with the FRG empowering it to move its ground and air forces, criticized in the report of "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung".

Under the plan, the USA, in the case of a military attack on the FRG, will be able to move its troops to the FRG with additional armaments and equipment to be stored in the FRG.

Abel, Minister of Defence, said that the FRG government will not allow the country to be used as a base for the US nuclear arsenal. The FRG man spending 50 US million marks.

Increasing numbers of people among the white minority in South Africa believe the time has come to do away with the main elements of apartheid. They are evaluating in the fact that racial segregation is acting as a brake on the country's development and joining in the drive against the regime's policies. South Africa's dyed-in-the-wool racist power structure answers these doubts by stepping up its terror and violence and by the wholesale arrests of dissidents.

In the photos: (left) Shadia Dahir pleading a court in Johannesburg the arrest of a municipal servant on strike.



RESULTS OF A CONFERENCE IN ADEN

Aden. Middle East people are witnessing an unprecedented arms race released by the USA and its allies in the region. The creation of the interventionist "rapid deployment force", designed to protect "US vital interests" in this area, has led to the expansion of military bases and the presence of American nuclear missile navies. This is positive evidence that imperialist forces intend to boost their military presence in this volatile spot. This tends the appeal concluding the international conference devoted to "The Middle East problem and the menace of the imperialist arm race in the region". It was recently held here and drew a delegation from 53 countries representing national peace committees, public organizations, progressive political parties and national liberation movements.

The deteriorating situation in the Middle East, the document points out, requires an intensified effort by all peace-loving forces to end the US-justified arms race and to eliminate all traces of American military presence in the region.

The delegates emphatically dismissed Western allegations of a "Soviet threat" — instead it is the sinister American-Israeli alliance, they stressed, that forms the real threat to the Middle East nations.

The appeal urges all peace-loving forces to all countries to unite in disrupting America's plans for theatre security and peace in the Middle East.

THE RESCUE FEAT OF SOVIET SEAMEN

A Soviet rescue team recently salvaged the Panamanian ship "Pinguin" near the port of Belgorod-Brestovskiy.

The head marine agency of the USSR told a TASS correspondent that the ship ran aground in heavy fog conditions. Immediately a special rescue party made up of several ships and tug boats was dispatched to the scene.

However, the muddy bottom disrupted initial salvaging attempts. The only possibility was to release the ship. This was done by a special team of divers.

The ship was towed to a port. The rescue operation was performed in only four days under severe winter conditions.

The Panamanian crew expressed their most cordial gratitude.

SOVIET PROPOSALS AT GENEVA

(Continued from page 1)

— for the period of the negotiations both sides will refrain from deploying new nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe. The medium-range weapons already stored in the area are to be frozen qualitatively and quantitatively.

Early agreement on the above basic points will provide a useful guidelines for further work on the drawing-up of the agreement, and will impart both pursue and concrete substance to the negotiations.

HUMANE AID

Joining in a united effort directed towards the freedom-loving people of Namibia, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Soviet Peace Fund have decided to give material aid to the South West African People's Organization of

Washing to facilitate the reaching of agreement, the Soviet Union has declared that it is the other side agrees to impose a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons during the negotiations, the Soviet Union will be ready, as a gesture of goodwill, to reduce some of its medium-range weapons in the European USSR unilaterally, thus making an advance move towards the lower level in weapons which could result from the negotiations.

Science and technology

Namibia, SWAPO. This group heads the struggle by the patriotic forces in Namibia against the regime of apartheid and racism.

The tents, blankets and food for the Namibian refugees have already been sent to the People's Republic of Angola.

FOLK MEDICINE INSTITUTE

An institute for folk medicine has been set up in Vladivostok, the Far East. The emphasis will be on such remedies as medicinal herbs, acupuncture, massage, etc. Many of the Institute staff qualified in the USSR. The Institute will also coordinate the acquisition and processing of medicinal herbs throughout the country.

FODDER OUT OF PINE NEEDLES

Swedish scientist Larso has suggested a new method for making fodder out of pine needles. Once the turpentine and other oils have been extracted, the needles are ground and mixed with molasses or other hydrocarbon substances and then granulated. Before this they are exposed to a lot of compressed air to remove moisture, then heated to temperatures of 50 degrees Centigrade, and reduced to a greyish-green pulp.

ARTIFICIAL MARINE DIAMONDS

Japanese scientists have suggested yet another method for the manufacture of artificial diamonds. They believe that the high-pressure required is obtainable from the sea.

The method is as follows: a certain amount of carbon is subjected to compression between two hemispheres under the influence of water. The deeper the structure is submerged the higher the pressure, and the smaller the spheres, when fully closed, form

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CHINA'S FLIRTATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Chinese leadership has recently begun actively cultivating the developing countries, writes PRAVDA's political analyst Vaselnd Ovtchinnikov. Its policy now is to step up contacts with developing nations. Chinese statesmen make increasingly frequent visits to Africa, Asia and Latin America, while Peking extends growing numbers of invitations to people from these continents. Propagandists in its proclamation that China, itself part of the third world, not only understands but also shares the concerns of emergent nations. America is also coming in for a certain amount of criticism.

However, Ovtchinnikov suggests, China's flirtation with the developing countries and its desire to dissociate itself from US imperialism policy are nothing else than demagoguery prompted by present-day circumstances.

The Chinese leaders are in pursuit of two goals: firstly, to restore China's prestige among developing nations, secondly, to create a semblance of rapprochement with emergent nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, in order to use their prestige for selfish purposes, to be able to rely on them in its tussles with Washington before whom Peking finds itself in the humiliating role of junior partner.

Ovtchinnikov stresses that critical remarks in Washington's expense and China's vigorous flirtation with developing countries, far from being a change in course, are simply tactical manoeuvring.

However, had Peking might try to pose as friend and benefactor of the third world, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America regard the Chinese capital as nothing more than the collector of imperialists.

AIMS OF 'CONTACT GROUP' FOR NAMIBIA

The United States and four other Western powers in the "contact group" for Namibia have come out with another version of the Namibian settlement designed, according to its authors, to "improve" resolution 435 at the UN Security Council, says an article in BISHKAYA ZHURNAL.

It is pointed out in the article that the UN resolution is not in the liking of the apartheid regime and its overseas patrons. The "contact group", therefore, with the help of a complicated voting system intends to ensure in advance secure position for the ruling puppet grouping in Namibia led by the so-called democratic Turnhalle alliance, nominated to power by Pretoria. The newspaper points out that Washington's delaying tactics on the Namibian problem enable the Pretoria regime to undertake a number of aggressive actions against Angola and other independent states in Southern Africa.

No subtleties or delay will, however, break the determination of the Namibian people struggling for the genuine independence and freedom of their homeland. All the progressive forces on earth back them in this struggle, "Selskaya Zhita" concludes.

EEC: A SICK SOCIETY

The West European ten have been hit by a grave economic ailment plus a low, stagnating rate of economic development and on unusually high rate of inflation, the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS magazine points out.

The magazine says that the permanent economic distress in which the EEC member-states find themselves, the unbalanced rise in unemployment, the aggravation of social conditions and the declining effectiveness of the state-monopoly method of regulating the economy, result in a load of problems which could well deform it not break the system of mutual relations inside the EEC, which look shape in better times. One thing is certain: in the eighties, notwithstanding the continuing process of economic integration, the EEC will become a politically less united, more fragile and internally fragmented group than it was in the sixties or even the seventies.

To the economic difficulties being experienced by Western Europe are added difficulties arising out of the aggressive policies pursued by the United States and the military-political NATO bloc. The military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States which took shape in the late sixties was a highly important factor encouraging the West to pursue a more independent foreign, and to a certain extent military, policy. At this time the threat of the outbreak of war was reduced and the significance of the American "nuclear umbrella" for Western Europe was weakened as was its military-political dependence on the United States. Aware of the growing independence of the West European countries in the economic and, hence, also in the foreign policy sphere, in recent years Washington has done and is doing its utmost to strengthen West Europe's military-political dependence on the United States within the NATO framework.

The Japanese godfather

Tokyo. Kazuo Tozaka, now dead, was the leader of the biggest gangster syndicate in Japan known as Yamaguchi-gumi. He has left 153,000 million yen property and a plot of land of 880 sq m. In its report the tax department of the Osaka Prefecture claimed that it did not take into account the profits made by the mafia's godfather through criminal operations. One can only guess at the astronomical amounts of money hidden by the criminals from Japanese taxation authorities. His mafia group has a membership of 12,000 and they are active throughout most of Japan's territory and abroad, in South-East Asia.

VIEWPOINT

Boris ASTROV

Israel: CRISIS IN ALL AREAS

Israel has been hit by a crisis of unprecedented proportions. Though most acutely felt in the economy, it is not without effect on the state's political structure. The root cause of the trouble, Israel now finds itself in, is the country's militarisation, its desire to win military superiority over the Arab countries, the huge purchases, mainly from the USA, of up-to-date weapons, its continued occupation of the Arab lands, and its new annexation moves. It is characteristic that the crisis gained momentum under the ultra-right Likud government wedded as it was to neo-fascist chauvinism, racism and to a glaring disregard for human rights which Tel Aviv makes such a show of upholding.

In the run-up to the 1977 and 1981 elections Begin and his financial advisers promised that

they would start fighting the chronically galloping prices and inflation using methods propounded by American economist Milton Friedman, a noted advocate of unbridled "free enterprise". This recipe failed however: in 1981 inflation reached 101.5 per cent (and even higher, according to some estimates). Though salaries are tied to some extent to growth in the price index the average Israeli still pays the taxes amounting to some 40 per cent of his income. While providing funds, with one hand, the Israeli leadership takes away far greater sums from its people, with the other. For example, just by raising the size of a mandatory four, dozens of billions of shekels are pouring into the treasury.

Meanwhile the government runs social programmes to release funds for colonizing

Arab lands, for building military settlements with expensive infrastructures, and for reinforcing military garrisons.

A question is in order: how come the Israeli government has not yet gone bankrupt in view of its mammoth spending? The answer is that Tel Aviv receives massive financial assistance from abroad averaging 3,000 million dollars a year, mainly from the United States. Another important source of funds are the money-raising campaigns run by Zionist organizations worldwide. These donations enable Tel Aviv to pay for the colonization of Arab lands.

Israel's military expenditure adds up to nearly 25 per cent of the country's GNP, with only a pittance being set aside for the social services: education and health care are in acute need of

extra funds, and local government bodies are on the verge of bankruptcy.

Declining production in many areas (with the exception of the military) drives unemployment up, with 76,000 people or 5.5 per cent of the country's entire labour force being idle in late September last year. Israeli economists predict that this year 80,000 people will be out of work. A growing number of Israelis live below the official poverty line, hence the constant increase in the crime rate.

The atmosphere of uncertainty which hangs over the country leads to growing illegal practices and to people emigrating. According to the Israeli Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the number of Israelis who left the country over the past decade exceeded by 25,000 the influx of immigrants. Over 20,000 people left last year alone.

The country's political prospects are also grim. It is becoming increasingly clear that the "peace process" with Egypt will not bring the long-awaited peace. Once the Arab equities or to Israel, the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights, its aggressive plans for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and its continued policy of aggression against Lebanon, the tension will further in the Middle East.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE SOVIET RESEARCH VESSEL "AKADEMIK VERNADSKY", NOW IN THE CARIBBEAN, HAS EMBARKED ON AN INTERNATIONAL EXPERIMENT PREPARED BY THE UNESCO OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION. It will study oceanic and atmospheric interrelations, the manner in which hurricanes and cyclones are formed, and the appearance of microorganisms capable of absorbing oil in the ocean. Oceanologists from Cuba, Venezuela and Costa Rica are also on board.

● AN ARCTIC NATURE MUSEUM HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN IGARKA, A SOVIET TOWN BEYOND THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. The museum walls are made from ice, while its exhibition area is situated deep underground. On display are plants from the tundra, an area of permafrost, as well as weeds collected off the Arctic Ocean coast and placed under plates of transparent ice.

● A HELICOPTER LIFTED A 10-METRE SCULPTURE ENTITLED "MAN AND SUN" TO ITS PLACE ON TOP OF A 86 M STELA MARKING THE ENTRANCE TO TBILISI, THE CAPITAL OF SOVIET GEORGIA. Its designer, Zurab Tsereteli, is known in many countries. He said in a recent interview that the image of a youth bearing a sun symbolizes a happy future for mankind, goodness, hospitality and peace. He dedicated the work to the 60th anniversary of the USSR to be celebrated this year.

● IN THE SOVIET FAR EAST, PRODUCTION HAS STARTED UPON SMALL LIGHTERS designed to transport cargoes to remote areas along the Arctic and Pacific coasts. The use of lighters saves both time and manpower.

● A NEW WATER SUPPLYING STATION HAS GONE INTO OPERATION IN VENTSPILS, A BIG PORT ON THE BALTIC SEA. Local flats and factories are now provided with water from a lake and Ventspils has twice as much water as before.

MINSK UNIVERSITY

Minsk State University is the oldest in Byelorussia. Its sixty-year history is linked to the name of the man who founded the Soviet state—Vladimir Lenin. He signed a decree on the establishment of a university in Minsk, the first higher educational establishment in Byelorussia.

In those 60 years the university has trained and educated more than 30 thousand specialists in different branches of science and technology. Today, there are nearly 18 thousand students studying at its 12 departments. They represent the 43 different nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union and 60 foreign nations.



● Alexei Lyubimov, a first-year student of the history department, in the library. ● A lecture in progress.



The university has its own computer centre. It also boasts of a botanical garden, as well as history, zoology, and geology-mineralogy museums, all of whose exhibits have been put together by the students. The university library has more than 900 thousand books.

Every second student is a member of the university's student science society. Much of their work is done for industry.

Graduates from Minsk University find employment all over our country. Apart from Byelorussia, they can be found in the Soviet Far East, in the North and in Central Asia.

'SHELF-1' SETS OUT IN SEARCH OF FUEL

The floating drilling platform "Shelf-1", has set out on its first voyage, in the Caspian. Its crew will drill their first 4,500 m deep well 30 kilometres off Baku.

"Shelf-1" is the first in a series of half-submerged drilling rigs intended to locate offshore oil extraction.

These rigs can drill wells reaching down to 6,000 m at a depth of up to 500 metres. Rather than being supported by huge telescopic steel legs resting on the seabed, "Shelf-1" is submerged 14 metres under the surface and kept afloat by pontoons and anchors.

Drilling from moveable platforms costs less and is faster than drilling from stationary platforms. It also moves metal.

NEW HARBOUR FOR TALLINN

In the Estonian capital of Tallinn work has begun on a motorway, which will eventually lead to a new seaport. Surveyors have already started to lay out the harbour of the new port which is thought, will take five years to build.

Once finished, it will be a serious rival to Tallinn harbour well known to seamen all over the world. The new seaport will be able to accommodate cargo-carrying ships and will be protected from heavy seas by dikes. It will increase the handling capacity of port facilities in Tallinn by several times.

Power bridge to Urengoi

The Urengoi, one of the world's largest gas fields in Western Siberia, is receiving electricity via a 600 km power line linked to the unified national grid. The construction crews have worked under the most demanding conditions, transporting the pipes as far as the Polar Circle on icebreakers, dense ice and the permafrost.

yet, there is no adequate cross-country vehicle replacement in the tundra.

CRITICAL WORK SITUATIONS — GOOD TRAINING

It is my belief that students and young professional people should be placed more often in "critical" work situations—to which there is only one solution—action and quick action of that, writes Academician Alexander Samarsky, Department Head at the Institute for Applied Mathematics, USSR Academy of Sciences, in PRAYDA.

Forced by such situation a young man is forced to show inventiveness, initiative, and to concentrate entirely on the task at hand.

In my own department I often set my young colleagues problems of this type. At first they weren't sure how to set about them, though they knew they had to be solved. It is important, moreover that related questions are dealt with at once by more than one person.

This stimulates mutual self-enrichment and speeds up research work. I have often seen with my own eyes how competition between two scientists produces results three to four times quicker than if they had been working on their own.

CANDIDNESS IN ART

What do you think is the main purpose of an artist? —a SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent asked the Bolshoi singer, Alexander Vedernikov.

I am a singer, and naturally I primarily want to make people happy to share in their happiness. This is my task and this is my purpose.

Places to visit



'A Thousand Years of Russia' in Novgorod

For the past hundred years and more a bronze monument called "A Thousand Years of Russia" has stood in the centre of the Kremlin, in the old Russian town of Novgorod. It is the work of sculptor Mikhail Mikeshin.

The figures of the monument symbolize the history of Russia at various stages of its development. Among them are slaves and representatives from the world of literature, the arts and education. The monument suffered severe damage during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45 but was subsequently restored by Soviet masters.

A NIGHT OUT IN ESTONIA

A copper coffee pot hangs over the cafe's door leading into a medieval Neulinn, or Maiden's Tower. It invites you to take a cup of fragrant coffee.

Having passed a high threshold and opened a forged door, you enter into a world of fairy tale. Outlandish lanterns hang from

the walls, the high backed chairs are massive, enhancing the low tables made from oak. A steep staircase leads down into the cellar, where the 2-metre thick walls are covered with Estonian artwork.

No matter where you are in Tallinn you will always find a cafe, whether in Pikk, or the narrow medieval Harku Street, or inside the new TV tower, or at Musam, a recent housing estate. The suburb is especially

noted for its cafe at Rannamäe.

The Estonian eating houses are famous for their unique features. To start, for example, they make very fine tasty pies. In the Gnom there is a special room devoted to cookies and pastries. Pegasus offers the attractions of a small art gallery. While visiting the Moscow and Tallinn cafes one is to join into heated discussions on the age-old subject of art.

The weathermen also discovered that whenever bad weather was forecast, the lizard changed its behaviour. One sunny day, rare in those parts during winter, the weathermen did not recognize their friend who snapped its jaws and behaved rather lazily. The reason for this aggressive behaviour became clear in an hour when the sky turned black and a heavy sand storm broke out.

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Science and technology

GAMMA-RAYS VS MICROORGANISMS

A suggestion to expose pages of rare books, manuscripts, and artworks to gamma-rays was presented to restorers by scientists from the Zoology Institute of Microbiology and Virology at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Such treatment reliably protects objects from biological corrosion caused by microorganisms. Mould fungi have damaged invaluable old masterpieces which had survived the ravages of wars, fires, floods and every other calamitous disaster. The fungi feed on the organic matter found on the canvas, the paper, and in the pigments. The present methods of control are of little use as the fungi can adapt to the strongest antiseptic preparations.

However, this new method has proved effective and is now being applied to art treasures which will decorate the museums of Kiev in mark this year the city's 1,500th anniversary.

A JOINT EFFORT BY MEDICAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERS

Medical engineers working on the development of a heart valve were greatly assisted by young researchers from Moscow's Civil Engineering Institute. The reason for this was that the research work dealing with hydrodynamics should much in common with the studies undertaken by cardiovascular engineers.

It was recently discovered that certain valves built in the blood flow which passes through the heart valves. This fact has enabled the researchers to find a new solution to the problem of making an artificial heart valve. Civil engineers have already designed its simulation model.

BOILING WATER AS METAL HARDENER

Hardly anyone would have guessed that boiling water can be used to modify the physical properties of metal surfaces. This has now been proved by the first time and practically tested by scientists from the Riga Polytechnical Institute.

Their research has shown that every part of the metal surface on which a boiling point of steam bubble appears, immediately cools down by several degrees. Continuous differences in temperature during hardening and even thousands of a second being about thermal stresses and cause shifts at the atomic and molecular levels in metal structure. This increases the strength of a thin layer on the surface which thus can be reinforced by 30 to 40 per cent, or enough to raise the wear and tear resistance of machine parts and assemblies.

If boiling water is replaced by certain chemical compounds, it becomes possible to produce a low-hardened layer, which prevents the metal from cracking. In many ways, the effect depends on choice of the liquid and on the length of the process.

MINI-MANUSCRIPT

Standing next to the huge books on the shelves of Firdaus Library in Tashkent, capital of the Tajik Republic, the volume of Firdausi's poetry recently acquired by the library looks like a miniature. It contains nearly 500 miniature and ghazals written in miniature Arabic script. Specialists believe that the miniature decorated collection was compiled in the 13th century, a hundred years after the poet's death.

Much interest was aroused by unkhannas, the hyaline complex, in widespread use in classical Oriental poetry. Their authors drew their subjects from the ghazals of their great predecessors. Firdausi, Khayyam and Saadi wrote with pleasure in the genre following closely on previous tradition.

The store-room of Oriental manuscripts at the library contains 35 manuscripts bearing examples of Firdausi's poetry. They are of particular value because they were copied at different times by different scribes, each of whom introduced his own "corrections" and additions, reflecting the special features of the time and the scribe's outlook. In this way one is able to trace the development of the language and style and even of the culture of the peoples of the East.

VIEWPOINT

Soviet power industry: prospects for development

Pavel FALALEYEV, First Deputy Minister of the Power Industry and Electrification of the USSR

The Soviet economy is based on the country's fuel and energy resources. It possesses half of all the known coal reserves in the world. It also has immense resources of natural gas and plentiful reserves of oil.

Nevertheless in the USSR we are working to improve patterns to fuel and energy generation and consumption by lowering the share of oil used as fuel, replacing it with gas and coal, and by developing nuclear energy. We are also looking for basically new sources of energy and are considering setting up a power industry making use of thermomagnetic fusion.

In the 13th five-year plan of 1981-85 the growth in generation of electricity will be obtained mainly through the use of nuclear fuel, hydroelectric power and oil in the eastern areas of the country. In the current five-year plan nuclear and hydroelectric power projects will be responsible for 70 per cent of the increase in the production of electricity, whereas the equivalent figure in 1976-80 was only 40 per cent.

Over the next five years we plan to introduce new nuclear power generating facilities of between 74 and 24 thousand million kilowatts and in production nearly 220 thousand million kilowatt-hours of electricity at nuclear stations, or 11 per cent of the overall Soviet production of electricity.

The development of the nuclear power industry is both highly advisable and economically feasible in the European part of the Soviet Union.

In the development of the hydroelectric power industry the main stress is put on the construction of electric power stations to Siberia, the Far East, and Central Asia—areas rich in hydroelectric resources. Here we are building major projects like the 6.4 million kilowatt Sayano-Shushenskaya HEP on the Yenisei River.

The Soviet power industry will still mainly be based on thermal condensation stations producing nearly 80 per cent of all electricity in the USSR.

Whereas until recently development in thermoelectric power generation was mostly concentrated in the European USSR, the overwhelming majority of the new thermal power stations are to be built in Kazakhstan, Siberia and in the Soviet Far East.

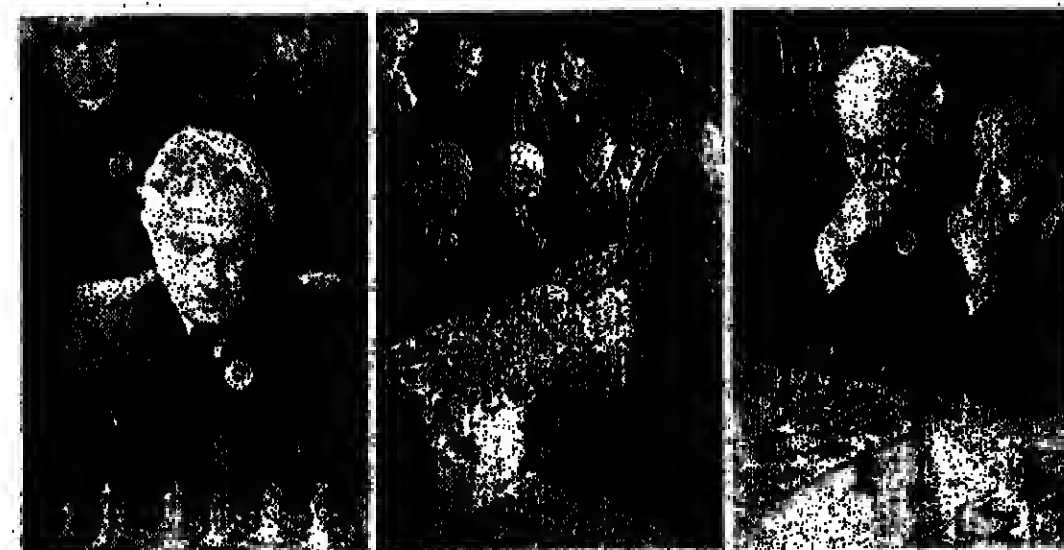
The development has begun of the rich coal reserves of the Ekibastuz coal field in Northern Kazakhstan and of the Kansk-Achinsk coal field in Eastern Siberia. Stations built here are rated at 4 and 6.4 million kilowatts.

Stations running on natural gas are to be built in Western Siberia. The overall potential of the new thermal electric power stations is to be between 70 and 80 million kilowatts.

Increased use is to be made of alternative sources of energy like solar geothermal and wind energy. The first solar station rated at five thousand kilowatts is being built in the Crimea, while the Mitovalyshe geothermal station is under construction in Kamchatka.

Like other countries, the USSR is working to harness considerable thermomagnetic fusion. With the creation of industrial thermomagnetic reactors energy resources may become to all intents and purposes inexhaustible.

STUDENT DEFEATS PROFESSORS



Maya Chikurdina (in the middle photo), a student at the Tbilisi Medical Institute, has won 18 out of 24 chess games she played simultaneously with her professors and teachers. Six professors drew. Not only is she the world chess champion among women, but she also managed during the winter ordinary session to pass all her exams with flying colours.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

OCEAN TO SAVE MANKIND FROM HUNGER

The nutritional resources of the World Ocean are immense, writes Andrei Aksyonov, Deputy Director of the Institute of Oceanology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in OGONYOK. Most of the inhabitants of our planet are short of protein. Protein can be obtained most easily and quickly from the ocean which "manufactures" about 60 per cent of all protein substances. Man only requires about 25 per cent.

We know about water plants, for instance, which have a much higher nutritional content than potatoes, maize, wheat, fruit or even meat. More than 15 tonnes of weeds can be reaped from one hectare of the seabed and the sea, what is more, gives up in ten harvests a year.

But for the time being underwater agriculture is a thing of the future — the fertilization of sea depths with mineral salts, the heating of deep water by atomic reactors, weeding, electric and ultrasound protection for industrial shoals of fish, the artificial breeding of small fish and the creation of new productive species—all such activities are still of a very rudimentary stage. For dozens of centuries man has used the sea as his hunting ground, discovering its possibilities. He has given little, in any serious thought to how to reproduce ocean life and its biological resources. In the last ten years more has been accomplished in this direction than in the whole of mankind's previous history. In our country, for instance, grey mullet has been introduced into the Caspian Sea—they have acclimatized there and are now reproducing themselves in industrial quantities. The Far Eastern salmon has been acclimatized in the Baltic

and promising experiments are in progress with shellfish.

Underwater reserves in which industrial fishing and hunting will be forbidden will serve to reproduce surrounding oceans with fish and plants. Unique sea parks are on the way — the first experiments in this direction having already been carried out in our country, in Japan and the United States.

HOME COMFORT NORTHERN STYLE

A characteristic feature in the present-day life of the peoples of the North is their switch-over from a nomadic to settled way of life, writes author Vladimir Songi, in the SMENA magazine. According to the latest oil-Union census, there are 158 thousand people belonging to 26 ethnic groups (Songi himself is a Nivkh) living in the North Out of this total more than 18 thousand families are already leading a settled life.

While in many regions this transition has already been completed, in the Tyumen and Arkhangelsk regions as in the Khabarovsk and Krasnoyarsk territories and the Yakut SSR the process is still in progress. Former nomads now live in comfortable flats with all modern conveniences.

Yet, those who build houses for these peoples should bear in mind their traditions and way of life. Songi emphasizes. One should not forget that this much-over has taken place within the lifetime of one or two generations. Though I wouldn't go as far as to say that exclusive should be made in stone or wood of the traditional house, perhaps some of its features might be preserved, Songi suggests. Multifamily houses, for instance, should be avoided. Each family should have a house of its own plus auxiliary outbuildings for the storage of food and hunting and fishing gear. These could also be used to house the dogs for which, as

